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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	ANIRUDDH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	627140
Center	ORN	Date	05/09/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The 15th Finance Commission chaired by NK Singh has recommended an independent fiscal council for more accountability in fiscal processes

(1) Need For Fiscal Council

1.1 Present budgetary estimates are very poor and often lead to increased expenditure and low revenue thus need revision

1.2 Creative accounting to transfer expenses to next fiscal year to artificially keep low deficit

1.3 Borrow from non-budgetary source such as small saving fund

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or disinvestment Thus leading to low parliamentary accountability and low deficit

1.4 Politicisation of taxes to support majority

1.5 No real parliamentary scrutiny due to dominance of one party

② Benefits of Fiscal Council

2.1 Transparent method of accounting

2.2 Reliable estimates will provide prudence to government

2.3 Multi-stakeholder approach

2.4 Experts can decide fiscal stability and responsibility

Thus present system requires an overhaul to ensure long term stability and responsibility with respect to fiscal policy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. (150 words) 10

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In 2018-19 India saw Current Account deficit balloon to 2.4% of GDP from 1.8% in 2017-18 due to poor Exports and more imports

(1) Potential of Exports to generate employment

1.1 Labour intensive industries such as textile, leather etc have seen a vacuum due to China's evolution and give jobs to women also

1.2 Export based ecosystems such as SEZs or Coastal Economic Zones have a full array of job opportunities

1.3 New avenues of standardization, quality, sanitary measures lead to new jobs

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1.4 logistics sector becomes relevant and transport, storage etc create jobs

② Steps to Address Weakening Export Competitiveness

2.1 Use of technology such as AI, data analytics to increase efficiency of process

2.2 Use of efficient transport i.e. Waterways

2.3 Free Trade Agreements and lower Tariffs with countries

2.4 Increase Infrastructure and manufacturing competitiveness and investment

2.5 Skill development especially in new electronics etc

With reduced China influence due to trade war with USA a window of opportunity is there for India to capitalise ~~on~~ on export markets.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

The National Mineral Policy, 2019 Focuses on a remunerative approach for mining in a sustainable manner

(1) Features of Policy

1.1 Allows private participation in scanning and locating minerals

1.2 Provides right of first refusal to the private party to ensure investment by private players

1.3 Harmonized all minerals and thus all India license required only once.

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1.4 Mandates internal Environmental Impact Assessment that allows for local interests to be ensured

1.5 Gram Sabha remuneration in district mineral Funds, employment to locals and rehabilitation plan have all been discussed

Thus the policy gives special emphasis to the local population while underlining the responsibility of the private miner which ensures a holistic approach to mining

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

The PM-JIVAN Yojna aims to increase the use of 2nd generation lignocellulosic biofuels by supporting industry to increase biofuel production

① Features of PM-JIVAN

1.1 Allows for wood, cellulosic and lignocellulosic based biomass to be used for bioethanol production

1.2 Viability Gap Funding (VGF) model to develop plants

1.3 Mandatory procurement by the oil companies for blending purpose

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.4 Specially created body Technology Development center to implement

1.5 Financial support in the form of credit subsidy.

(2) How PM-JIVAN helps to achieve goals of National Biofuel Policy, 2018

2.1 Increased biofuel production to meet 10% blending target

2.2 Focus on 2nd Generation Biofuel to ensure food security

2.3 Develop market of fuel for future export and energy Security

Recently government has announced high prices for bioethanol procurement to ensure development of industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) was introduced by Subhash Palekar as a sustainable low-cost method for farmers

① What is ZBNF

Unique farming method dependent on only natural raw materials and is a 4 step process

1.1 Bijamrita : Seed Treatment solution of Urine of cow, water and local soil

1.2 Jeevamrita : Mixture of cow urine, dung, jaggery which is mixed with soil to increase microorganism (jiva)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.3 Mulching: Covering of soil with dead plants to keep optimum Temperature and Soil Moisture

1.4 Waapasa: Conserve Soil Moisture

(2) ZBNF as an alternative to conventional Farming

2.1 Economic Survey 2019 has pointed out use of ZBNF viz-a-viz capital intensive farming is sustainable

2.2 It is not free or Zero Budget due to costs of Cow maintenance, harvesting, jaggery etc

2.3 Better environmental externalities

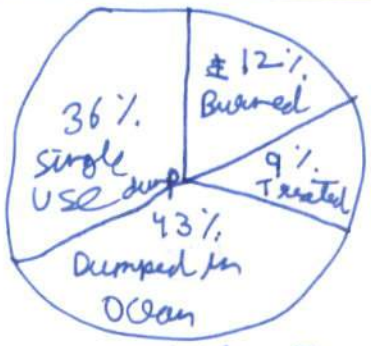
Thus ZBNF is a viable alternative to responsible ~~and~~ farming and holds potential as a long term strategy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

UNEP report on plastic pollution has said that ~70% of all plastic ends up in oceans out of 400 million Tonnes disposed each year



400 million Tonns Waste / year (UNEP)

① Impact on Marine Life

1.1 Bioaccumulation of plastic in whales, sharks etc.

1.2 Non biodegradable thus fragment to make microplastic which accumulate in plankton, small Fish etc

1.3 Biomagnification Thus cause more concentration in higher level of food chain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.4 Found in ocean deep upto 10 kms in ocean thus destroying marin life

1.5 Plastic gives surface for Vectors of disease

1.6 leachate of plastic eg. Bisphenol A leads to water pollution

(2) Measures to address issue

2.1 Disposal Mechanism should be robust to reduce dumping

2.2 UN Report gives 2 step method

(1) Reduced usage by public

(2) state led demand to reuse & recycle

2.3 NGOs such as #Ocean Cleanup show ~~power~~ power of Civil Society

Thus plastic has become the defining geochemical artifact of humans here and may lead to demise if not controlled

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Bharat stage norms are a set of vehicular standards set by the government to ensure environmentally responsible car manufacturing

① Evolution of BS Norms

1.1 Introduced in 1995 after the Rio Earth Summit 1992

1.2 BS I, II, III were parallel copies of Euro norms

1.3 BS IV is presently in use

1.4 BS V will be skipped and directly to BS IV by 2020 to fulfill NDCs of Paris Pact

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(2) Significance of BS VI Norms

2.1 less Sulfur pollution to 10ppm from 50ppm

2.2 Catalytic reducer prevents NOx pollution

2.3 On Board diagnostics for better regulation

2.4 Lesser PM10, PM2.5 pollution

(3) Issues in adoption of BS VI

3.1 Very Expensive technology to adopt
Thus economic challenge for manufacturer

3.2 Time limit is prohibitive

3.3 Skipping BS V leads to skipping important technology which are prerequisite to BS VI

3.4 Unsold Stock of BS IV cars

Thus despite environmental benefits it will be challenging to adopt BS VI in time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black Hole were first predicted by A. Einstein in his theory of general relativity as objects so dense that their gravity does not let anything escape, not even light

BLACK HOLE

① Challenges in Imaging a black hole

1.1 Emits no light

1.2 Small in size, difficult to track

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.3 Messier 87, which was photographed was more than 5 Billion light years away

1.4 Heavy Computation required

1.5 Relay of Telescopes required

② Event Horizon Project

Event ~~Hor~~ Horizon project used Very long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) to map the Black hole from 8 different telescopes in 3 continents. A supercomputer from MIT was then used to compile information and give the picture.

Thus this has proven the existence of the mysterious phenomenon of Black hole

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

The USA has recently withdrawn from the Arms Trade Treaty thus reducing its legitimacy in the international arena.

① What is the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)

It is a UN-led Treaty that enforces coordination and cooperation on a global level to control ~~the~~ the trade of arms in order to reduce the instances of terrorism especially in the middle east.

The objectives of the ATT include a full and complete arms trade free world ensured by.

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a robust national participation mechanism

(2) Challenges to ATT

2.1 Poor membership eg. US left recently; India is not a member as it claims internal laws are adequate

2.2 Poor enforcement due to inability to regulate and control trade of arms

2.3 Global interest of rich companies that are pressure groups to further arms trade

2.4 Often States provide arms to rebels to further political motive eg. Iran to Houthi rebels

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Arms Trade Treaty is thus a noble endeavour to cease terror however it will require support of all nations to realize its potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Communication networks refer to systems that facilitate communication and due to recent evolution from "post to e-mail" or digital communication, the risk of disruption has emerged as an internal security threat

(1) Threats through Communication Network

1.1 Use of Internet to pass malware or hack other computers

1.2 Remote monitoring of information by Tapping eg. Tapping Sea lines

1.3 Remote access to communication eg. if Facebook views chat history

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.4 Used to indoctrinate and radicalize new recruits by terrorists

1.5 Used to coordinate, plan and communicate during terror attacks

② Threats To Communication networks

2.1 Communication networks form the backbone of a country's defence

2.2 Threat to Internet fibres in Sea

2.3 Threat to Satellites

2.4 Threat to Servers

③ Steps Taken by Government

3.1 Cyber Suraksha Bharat Initiative for PPPs for Security

3.2 Cyber Security Cell in MHA for Cyber Crime

3.3 National Critical Information & Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) by NTRO

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) refers to use of sources such as solar, wind etc which provide variable output as per natural conditions eg. Solar does not produce energy at night or if it is cloudy.

① Importance of Integration of VRE to Indian Grid

1.1 Future is bound to be dominated by renewable energy thus integration is a must

1.2 ~60 GW capacity of Solar and Wind needs to be integrated to ensure demand and supply match.

1.3 Goal of 40% Non Renewable Energy by 2030 as per NDC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.4 It gives more choice to DISCOMs to purchase energy

(2) Challenges to integration of VRE

2.1 Geographical challenges especially for offshore wind, remote solar plants etc

2.2 Economic challenge of building connection infrastructure

2.3 Infrastructure issue due to need of raw materials, labour etc.

2.4 Non-reliable sources, thus vary and thus may be problematic in long run

(3) Steps to Integrate VRE with National Grid

3.1 Green Energy Corridor by Powergrid is doing connections of renewable energy to grid at inter-state level

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3.2 Use of Storage devices such as Li-ion battery, thermal batteries etc to use when energy not available

3.3 Global Grid allows for 24x7 global solar supply

3.4 Dams can be used to raise water during the day using energy and release at night to release energy thus making a huge battery

3.5 Ensure focus on Nuclear power which is non-variable

3.6 Supplement variable with thermal plants on a need-only basis

Thus ensuring 24x7 power supply will be an issue with VRE and thus overcoming the challenge should be given equal priority as connection to grid

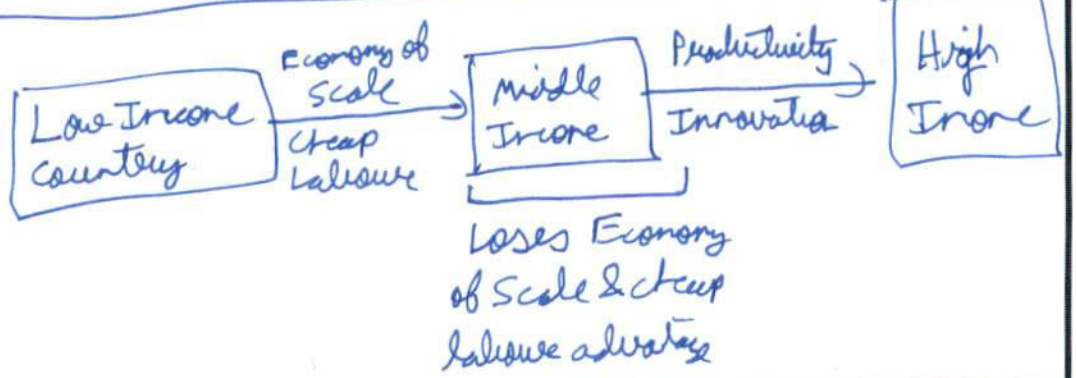
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

The World Bank defines middle Income as $1000-12000 per year as such countries with earning per capita often fail to rise to a high level of income per capita due to arrested growth. This is the middle Income trap

(1) Reasons For middle Income trap



Evolution of Country's Economy

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Thus an inability of the nation to transform a labour intensive and manufacturing economy to a productivity based innovative system leads to low income trap.

This has been seen in the case of South East Asian countries, South America, Europe etc

(2) Case of India

Reasons to be wary of trap

2.1 Current slowdown in economy due to low demand, low supply, poor exports

2.2 Poor investment in Research and development ~0.67% of GDP compared to ~2% by China, US etc

2.3 Lack of highly skilled labour

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.4 Brain drain takes human resource from India to the west

2.5 Poor Intellectual Property performance

Reasons to be optimistic and how India can avoid the trap

2.6 Growing Education levels at all stages

2.7 6th rank in publication and 10th in Patents

2.8 Large number of Engineers who can drive innovation

2.9 Conducive IPR, start-up policy

2.10 Adequate government support to innovation

Thus to move to a high income bracket India needs to overcome poverty, utilize technology and drive innovation to avoid middle income trap.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary Policy refers to the steps taken by the central bank to control inflation and its effective translation refers the transmission

① Importance of Monetary Policy transmission

1.1 Bank interest rates determine ease of access to funds thus are a direct source of money control

1.2 Controlling supply of money into the market can control inflation

1.3 Over Inflation or Under inflation can lead to slowdown

1.4 Investors confidence depends on stable inflation rate

1.5 Bank loan returns may be hurt

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due to over inflation

1.6 Stable rates are conducive for ease of doing business

1.7 Rapid change in value of rupee due the inflation can lead to current account fluctuations

② Issues of Monetary Policy Transmission

2.1 Use of Marginal Cost of Funding based Rate (MCLR) by banks

2.2 Thus change in Repo rate does not lead to change in interest rate

2.3 Overdependence of market on banks for money or credit

2.4 Poorly developed bond market

2.5 High interest rate of government securities coupled with high SLR rates leads to over

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subscription to government securities.

(3) Steps taken by RBI to curb it

3.1 Link Repo rate to interest rate

3.2 Reduce funding to government directly

3.3 Use of moral suasion by news media etc to push down interest rates

Thus monetary policy transmission is essential for proper control of inflation and development of the country as a destination for investment and a stable business hub and thus requires to be robustly controlled by the RBI

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14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed Agriculture refers to the practice in areas dependent on rain and less than 50% coverage of irrigation according to Ministry of Agriculture.

(1) Constraints faced by areas practicing Rainfed Agriculture

1.1 Dependence on rainfall due to poor or no irrigation

1.2 Low yields due to poor water availability and thus ~~so~~ cannot use high yielding variety

1.3 Cannot grow sugarcane or rice which are the most remunerative crops.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.4 Government schemes such as fertiliser subsidy, MSP, electricity subsidy, micro irrigation etc are all biased towards irrigated agriculture

1.5 Reduced government focus on these areas and Farmers.

Rainfed agriculture is done on ~60% of the Net Sown Area and gives ~38% grain output and ~88% pulses output as per Rainfed agriculture atlas

(2) Measures to stabilise agricultural Production to rainfed areas

2.1 Technology and information extension services through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to ensure best

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practices as per the conditions

2.2 Mixed Farming ie. livestock, fisheries, bee keeping, agro forestry etc to ensure income

2.3 Rain Water harvesting and Utilization to maximise available water

2.4 Use of Genetically modified crops that are ~~crop~~ resistant to droughts

2.5 Use of land for pulses and oilseeds which are currently imported

~~2.6~~

Thus rainfed agriculture needs an equal level of importance as it forms the core of rural poverty and thus must be supported to realise the dream of a truly inclusive India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Urea (NH_2-NH_2) is a chemical fertilizer that is used for agriculture and industrial purposes.

① Steps taken by Government

1.1 Urea subsidy on end-use basis only for agriculture & not industry

1.2 Subsidy given to producer based on cost of production

1.3 Canalization of imports ie, only 2-3 companies can import urea

1.4 Non inclusion in Nutrient Based subsidy scheme

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(2) Issues in Sector

2.1 End-use restriction leads to black market creation which diverts the industry

2.2 Black market leads to poor supply for farmer and only rich farmers can buy from black market thus hurting poor farmer's output

2.3 Subsidy on cost of production leads to inefficiency which is paid for by the government

2.4 In case of demand-supply mismatch exports are restricted & thus lead to black market penetration

Thus despite well meaning intention Urea subsidy has led to black markets and ~~poor~~ only ~35% of benefits

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of subsidy to farmer

(3) Reforms required to address the issue

NITI aayog has recommended the following

3.1 Include Urea in Nutrient-based subsidy scheme

3.2 Allow imports by all companies

3.3 Direct Benefit transfer of subsidy to farmer and do not subsidise production

3.4 Allow Competitive market thus leading to export

3.5 GPS track Fertilizer bags to prevent black market

Thus Urea Subsidy reforms are an urgent requirement to ensure benefit to the poor farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) introduced the concept of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in 1993 as "the equitable sharing of genetic resources and their benefits for all stakeholders".

(1) ABS and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Nagoya Protocol by CBD provides the framework for ABS which allows for the local use of genetic resources such as flowers, trees etc as medicine, food etc. This ensures that biopiracy is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

mitigated and the traditional knowledge is maintained and available for use by the locals.

Locals, mostly tribals, use the knowledge sustainably as they have for generations and as they are not motivated by commercial gain they ensure sustainable use and inter-generational parity.

② Global & National Level mechanisms for ABS

Global

2.1 Nagoya Protocol forms the basis of ABS

2.2 Aichi Biodiversity Targets call for national support to ABS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.3 Sharm-al-Shaikh declaration of 2018 CBD called for equitable sharing of commercial benefits

National

2.4 Biodiversity Act 2002, regulates the use of resources by foreigners and nationals

2.5 Biodiversity registers to be maintained by the District Committees to characterising resources

2.6 Plant Protection of Variety and Farmer Rights Act (PPVFR) is also based on ABS principle

2.7 GI tags recognise ABS principles

Thus ABS allows for equitable sharing of benefits of biodiversity and allows for sustainable use of the same

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster resilience refers to the ability to be immune to a certain degree and thus mitigate the effects of a disaster.

Disaster Resilience in Infrastructure

Physical Infrastructure
- Building design, engineering, trees, walls, natural stops etc

Social Infrastructure
- Awareness, education, preparedness, training, readiness

(1) Significance of Disaster Resilience

1.1 According to Sendai Framework every 1$ spent on resilience and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

mitigation, saves 8-9 $ in recovery.

1.2 Builds the capacity of the physical infrastructure to be resilient and thus withstand the damage

1.3 Social resilience ensures preparedness and thus reduces loss of life

② Challenges to achieve Disaster Resilience

2nd ARC report on "Crises Management" highlights the following challenges

2.1 Poor capacity of state government financially and technically

2.2 Poor social resilience especially for weaker sections such as tribals and women

2.3 Focus on reconstruction and not

* Resilience increases Cost

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2.4 No institutionalised planning

(3) Measures to address the ~~fall~~ issues

3.1 2nd ARC "Crisis Management" recommends

- 3 Tier structure of coordinated planning
- State to take lead due to localised Nature
- Focus on Vulnerable Sections
- Education and awareness are as important as physical infrastructure

3.2 Sendai Strategy of (1) "Build Back Better" (2) Understand disaster risk (3) Invest in structural and Non structural resilience is the backbone of strategy

Thus disaster resilience is the need of the hour especially due to climate change risks in the future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. (250 words) 15

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localization refers to the principle of storage of data of a part of a population only in a particular area i.e. localized storage of data

① Significance of Data Localization

1.1 Protects the privacy of personal data of the populace

1.2 Protects integrity and security of national data eg. defence location, finances etc

1.3 Sovereignity threats due to data have been highlighted in the Russia meddling in US elections and Cambridge Analytica case

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1.4 Data is an economic resource that may be used by data mining, analytics to create more value
eg. India will create ~2 million Petabytes by 2025 and this has potential to create value of more than 300 Billion $

1.5 Other countries should not benefit from India's data without paying tax.

Recently in G-20 Summit, Osaka track was mooted by the developed countries for free flow of data across borders but was opposed by India.

(2) Challenges in Data Localization

2.1 Infrastructure creation in the form of servers to store data locally requires capital cost

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2.2 Reduces Ease of doing business as higher cost for companies

2.3 Government doubt will use data as a national resource thus threat of privacy still there

2.4 If everyone starts localisation globally it will restrict trade

2.5 Climate issue due to cold area needed for server farms

2.6 High carbon load of infrastructure

2.7 Localised data requires technical manpower to analyse

Thus the principle of localisation is sound, however a more efficient method is required to take forward the BN Srikrishna recommendations and ensure mutual benefit for all parties

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19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering refers to the illegitimate movement, transfer or utilization of money which is usually sourced from illicit activities.

① Money Laundering as a menace

1.1 Even though money laundering itself is not a crime or hazardous it indicates criminal antecedents and is generally associated with fake currency, gun-running, arms trading, trafficking etc.

1.2 Thus money laundering acts as a conduit for other offences

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.3 It leads to the formation of a black economy and market that undermines formal economy and cause issue in policy formulation

1.4 Allows for nefarious activities such as terrorism, trafficking to breed.

1.5 Decreases the moral standards of public leading to tax evasion, drugs etc

② Measures taken to combat money laundering

Global

2.1 Financial Action Task Force (FATF) by OECD monitors state which allow Terrorist Financing and laundering eg. Recently Pakistan put on grey list by FATF

2.2 Asia pacific Group is the FATF equivalent for Asia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.3 UN office of Drugs and Crime monitors trafficking and money laundering

National

2.4 Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 allows Enforcement Directorate (ED) to investigate issues

2.5 Fugitive Economic offenders Act, 2018 targets people who laundered money eg Vijay Mallya

2.6 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) declares financing terrorism as a terrorist activity

Thus money laundering is a serious social, moral and economic hazard and has implications on national and social security and thus requires urgent management and cooperation.

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism refers to the use of terror tactics and violence as a form of coercion to further political, religious or ideological goals.

Organised crime refers to the systematic use of criminal activities to obtain desired targets

Thus while one focuses on political ideologies, religious beliefs etc. the other is motivated mostly by the urge to earn money.

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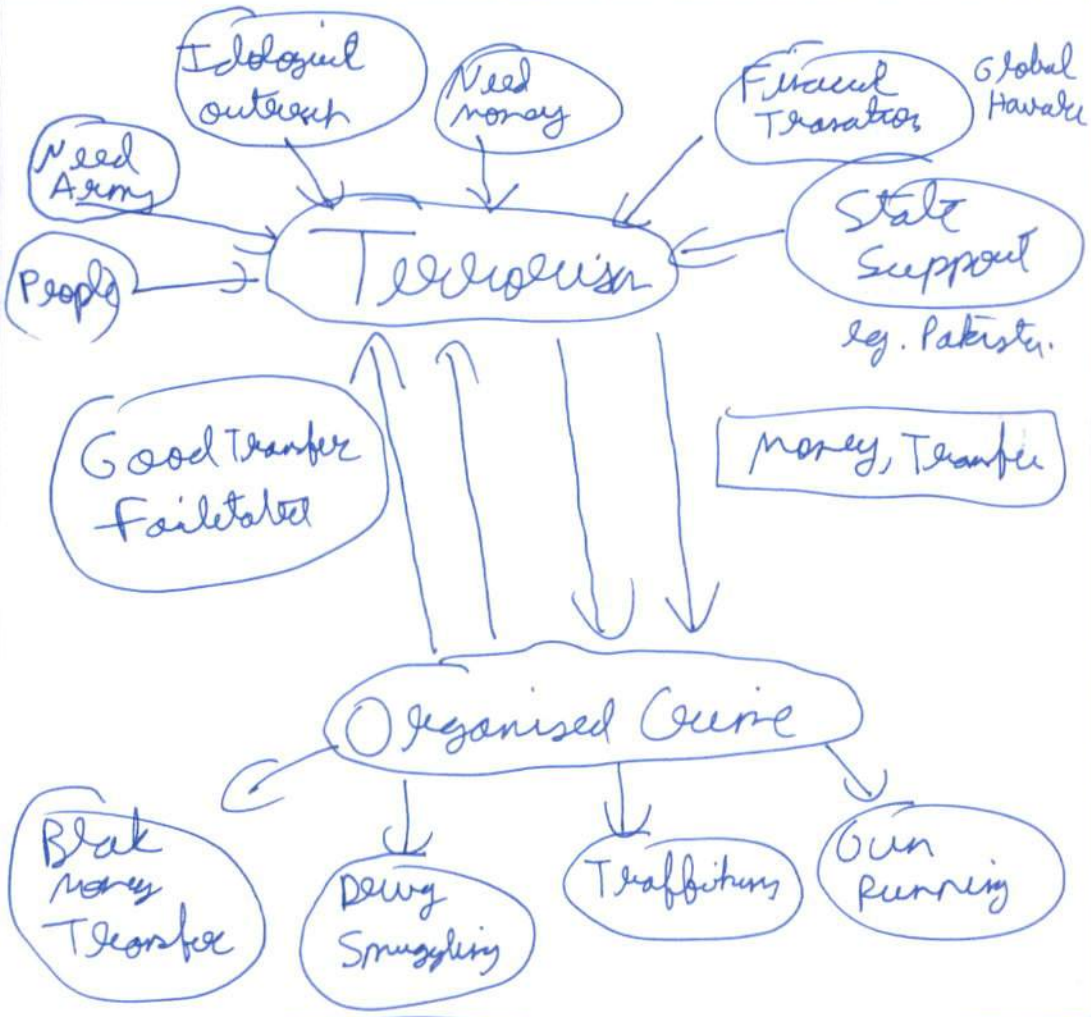

Symbiotic Relation between Terrorism and organised Crime

Thus both feed each other to maintain flow of funds, arms, people etc.

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This is exemplified by the modus operandi of multiple terrorist organisations such as Taliban →

1. Traffic women by raiding villages
2. Grow opium and sell it to black market
3. Receive arms support from a state partner - Pakistan.
4. Cause Terror in Afghanistan & Iran

Thus this complex nexus between terrorism and organised crime needs to broken by a multi-lateral approach targeting funds, arms, drugs, actors etc and thus requires a robust coordination network and global cooperation to achieve true peace.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock Cut Architechture has been symbolic of all religions and continued from ancient times to modern times.

① Religion and Rock Cut Architechture

1.1 Buddhism

→ Viharas and Chaitya made by many kings such as Ashoka, Harsha, Bimbisara etc eg. Sarnath Pillar

→ Rock cut Caves such as Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh etc have murals of Buddhist paintings

1.2 Hinduism

→ Natural Rock Cut temple such as Ravan shaking Mount Kailash "Kailashnath Temple" at Ellora.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Caves such as elephanta caves
- Rock cut murals at Mahabalipuram eg. Arjuna's penance
- Rock cut elephant at Dhauli

1.3 Jainism

- Khandagiri caves at Orissa by Kharavela king
- Viharas, Chaityas by Samudra Gupta
- Gomateshwar Statue, Nanji Tungi Hills, siddha kshetra etc

1.4 Ajivika Sect

- Barabar rock cut caves by Ashoka

Thus Rock Cut Architecture has been ubiquitous among all religions in India across history

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 1937 elections were fought by the Congress and led to majority seats contested (~60%) being won.

(1) Congress Rule under Government of India Act 1935

1.1 Aim was to support the National movement from inside system and 'end or mend' and show futility of system

1.2 led to positive work in social areas as prohibition was promulgated, education was supported in local areas, better law and order and reduced arbitrary arrest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.3 Economic sphere saw lower rents in some provinces along with higher remuneration for indian employees

1.4 Disruption of Central Assembly continued as budget was hotly discussed and many bills suppressed

1.5 However the work for agrarian reforms was weak and real charge was not possible due the same reason

1.6 Second Chamber was dominated by zamindars, industrialists etc

1.7 Lack of Budget for subjects

1.8 Central Veto for viceroy and governor

Thus despite many positive real issues were not adequately addressed by by INC after 1935 Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya played a seminal role in the pre and post independence of India and is thus widely respected for her contributions

(1) Pre Independence role in National movement

1.1 Active participation in Civil Disobedience movement to mobilize support and ensure strikes are held in Bengal

1.2 Quit India movement saw Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya play a role of leadership as she

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led the local movements and communicated with other underground leaders after the main Congress leaders were arrested

(2) Post Independence

2.1 Joined the Indian National Congress and was part of the Constituent assembly

2.2 Became an important leader for women and advocated increased participation of woman in politics

Thus K. Chattopadhyaya remains an important figure in the National movement due to her fearless role in Quit India movement along with her post independent contributions.

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4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napoleon Bonaparte utilized the policy of Continental Blockade i.e. using a full force to block the area to be attacked from receiving outside help or support to win over much of Europe by 1905. He had Conquered, Italy, Germany, Denmark etc using this method.

① Limitations of Continental Blockade

1.1 Own troops are also tired as it is a very long drawn process

1.2 Other powers became wary

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of the threat and started keeping reserves and made counter strategies

1.3 Not suitable for all areas
eg. Veretri or Austria

Thus this revealed a weak link in the strategy of Napoleon which led to him losing in the Battle of Leipzig, 1810 and eventually his final reversal at waterloo was also countered by the European alliance in 1815 which led to his eventual defeat.

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5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.
(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The forces of Globalization, Modernization and Industrialization have caused significant changes to the marriage system in India since independence.

① Changes in the system of Marriage

1.1 Element of individual choice i.e. love marriage and 'live-in' has increased

1.2 Women are enjoying more authority in household due to disruption of joint family and economic empowerment

1.3 Urban areas have seen more tolerance towards inter-caste and inter-religious marriage

1.4 Average age for both males and

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female has gone up due to education and social awareness, thus less child marriage

1.5 More instances of divorce due to independence of women economically and more rights over reproduction

1.6 Lesser number of average children

(2) Common Elements that have not changed in marriage

2.1 Caste Endogamy is still prevalent especially in rural areas

2.2 Economic and social restrictions on women continue, mostly in rural areas

2.3 Polygamy among Hindus and Muslims is still common eg. Kulinism

2.4 Patriarchal dominance is still present

Thus despite change marriage is still steeped in traditional practices today.

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6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

India will deal with the issue of increased old age population ~ 15% above 65 by 2040 as per UN population fund report and thus requires urgent attention to address the disabilities faced by old people

(1) Disabilities associated with Ageing

1.1 Physical disabilities eg loss of hearing, heart issues, disease risk etc

1.2 Social disabilities such as alienation, reduced interaction with family due to individualism

1.3 Economic disabilities as after retirement people are restricted by savings and usually jobs are not available

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1.4 Mental disabilities due to loneliness, reduced relevance in society etc

② Government Measures for the Old

2.1 PM Vaya Vandana Yojana to allow high interest rate returns on saving

2.2 PM Vayoshri yojna to provide medical devices to old people of BPL category

2.3 National Social Assistance programme gives pension to old people monthly

2.4 National Center for ageing at Chennai and Delhi

2.5 Central Act ensures responsibility of children economically to parents

Thus old age populace needs social and economic support which must be provided in a holistic manner by Society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.
(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Tribals constitute about 8.5% of the population and their literacy rate is ~59% viz 74% for the rest and the number is lesser for women tribals.

(1) Reasons For Low Literacy among Tribals

1.1 Internal distrust among tribals who fear modernization and education

1.2 No relevance of modern education to tribal life

1.3 High poverty means children are used for economic pursuits

1.4 Poor Infrastructure as no schools, toilets etc made by the state

1.5 Quality of teachers is not adequate as lack of willingness to teach in

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remote areas

1.6 High cost due to remoteness

1.7 Vernacular language not used and books are in English

(2) Government Initiatives

2.1 Eklavya Model Residential Schools for secondary and senior Secondary education

2.2 ITDP and ITDA programmes include education

2.3 Fixed yearly non lapsable resources from the Center

2.4 Tribal oriented education system with help of NGOs eg SEARCH NGO in Gadchiroli district

2.5 PESA, 1996 allows self determination to an extent

Thus tribals being backward require government support to ensure good education

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Alfred Wegner propounded the continental drift theory to describe the movement of land masses and formation of continents

① Theory given by A. Wegner

1.1 Land masses are continually moving due to forces of tides and gravity

1.2 Explains formation of mountains, seas etc due to movement and collision of continents

1.3 Theory of Pangea supercontinent to Gondwana and Laurasia and finally to present day was given by Wegner

② Proofs given by A. Wegner

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2.1 Jigsaw like Fitting of Continents

2.2 Placer deposits found in separate continents eg India and Australia

2.3 Fossil Evidences of Coastal areas of South America - Africa, India - Australia were very similar

2.4 Geological rocks were exactly similar and were of the same age

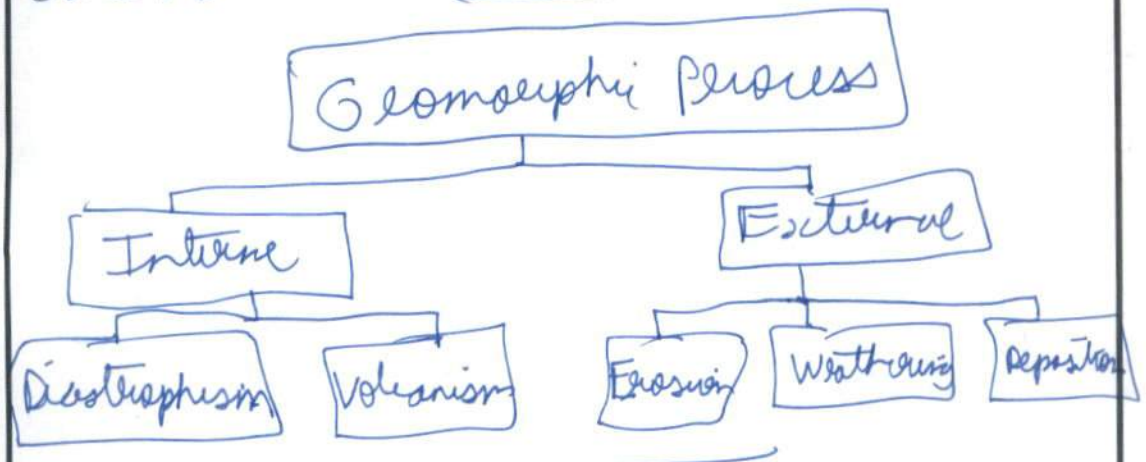
The theory correctly proved the movement of continents but the driving force explanation was wrong and was later corrected as to the internal convective currents after the plate-tectonic theory was correlated to the Continental drift theory

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Variety of Landforms on Earth are due to Geomorphic processes



① Internal Force

1.1 Diastrophism

→ Epirogenic process or continent building due to plate tectonics

→ Orogenic process i.e. mountain building due to convergent plate boundaries.

1.2 Volcanism

→ Island formation due to hotspots, divergent boundaries.

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→ New land mass is created due to plate subduction and Volcanism.
→ Mid Oceanic Ridges due to basaltic volcanism

② External

2.1 Weathering
→ Due to chemical - Solution, carbonation, physical - heat, cold; biological reasons

2.2 Mass movements
→ Due to gravity cause land slides, glacier shifting, mud flow etc

2.3 Erosion
→ Wind and Water both cause erosion due to movement eg canyon, Valleys

2.4 Deposition
→ Eroded material is deposited and forms landforms eg Delta, Alluvial Fans

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Lapse Rate refers to the decrease in temperature with increase in height. The average adiabatic (i.e. at constant heat flow) lapse rate is 6.4°C/km altitude

(1) Lape Rate and Atmospheric Stability

1.1 Absolute Stability condition is observed when there is high pressure condition near the surface thus with respect to the lapse rate →

Wet Lapse Rate < Dry Lapse Rate < Adiabatic Lapse Rate

Thus the wet air does not lose temperature and is always warmer than

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the normal air

1.2 Absolute Instability indicates a low pressure at surface and condensed air.

Dry Lapse Rate	<	Wet Lapse Rate	<	Adiabatic Lapse Rate

Thus the warm wet air rises quickly and condenses and forms cumulonimbus clouds and it rains.

1.3 Conditional Stability is a situation wherein depending on the moisture content stability is maintained

Dry Lapse Rate	<	Adiabatic Lapse Rate	<	Wet Lapse Rate

Thus it will only rain if the adiabatic lapse rate increase with high moisture in the air

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The advent of European Architecture goes back to the 16th Century and has continued till the 20th Century and thus European architecture forms a part of the rich cultural heritage of India

(1) Contributions of Western Architecture and Europeans to India

1.1 Portuguese architecture seen especially in Goa with churches, single storeyed patio houses, distinct use of stone in architecture

1.2 Goa churches been a part of UNESCO World heritage sites and are thus very important

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1.3 French architecture seen in Puducherry, Yanam, Mahe, Karaikal has typical French houses built of 1-2 storeys; office buildings are representative of the colonial French colourful and artistic style

1.4 British contribution can be seen throughout the country as in Delhi - Lutyens Delhi by E. Lutyens forms the core of British - open and spacious, green and lush architecture

1.5 Supreme Court building, Rashtrapati Bhavan etc are some contributions by the British directly

1.6 Kolkata and Madras have several libraries, Buildings etc such as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Fort William, Fort St. George that mark the British influence

1.7 British Art Ensemble and Gothic architectural style of Bombay was awarded UNESCO World Heritage site status recently

1.8 High Court building, Railway Station, Governor's House (Raj Bhawan) etc are the main additions

1.9 Individual contributions by Le Corbusier in Chandigarh, Laurie Baker in Kerala are other notable works

Thus the colonial era architecture has added to the rich architectural history of India and continues to hold relevance today

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The 19th Century saw multiple socio-religious reform movements against the traditional norms of religion.

(1) Reason for Emergence of Socio Religious Reform movements

1.1 Western Education i.e. rationality, humanism and universalism along with ideas of liberty, democracy etc allowed people to question status Quo

1.2 Awareness that a handful of British had enslaved an entire Nation

1.3 Current system of social superstition, poor condition of lower caste and Women became the centre point of the movements

1.4 Rediscovery of India's past and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Vedic literature spurred the people

② Movements and their Agenda

2.1 Women reform was at the centre of most reformers as practices such as Sati, child marriage, prohibition on widow remarriage etc were seen as restrictive and inhuman. Thus many reformers like I.C Vidyasagar, R.R. Mohan Roy - Brahmo Samaj, B.M Malabari, Satyashodhak Samaj by J. Phule worked at the cause

2.2 Caste based discrimination was viewed to be inhuman and derogatory and thus many organisations such as Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Satyashodak Saraj, Prarthna

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Samaj wanted to uplift the lower castes

2.3 Religious Reform

- Hinduism reform to reduce orthodoxy, brahminion dominance and focus on after life by Brahmo Samaj etc by denouncing polytheism, puranas etc and focusing on Vedas
- Islam same reform by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Aligarh movement etc to increase Western education and position of women
- Sikhs same Singh Sabha movement to better the life of all

The movements led to increased religious identity and some revivalist orthodox elements such as Dharma Sabha, Deoband movement etc which led to communal feelings developed among the people despite the many positive aspects of the movements

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Partition of Bengal was announced in 1903 and done in 1905 by Viceroy Curzon and this had multifarious consequences in the movement.

① Reasons For Partition

1.1 Official reason given by the government was administrative ease and convenience to manage Bengal

1.2 True reason was to split Bengal on Communal and linguistic lines

1.3 West Bengal was majority Hindu but would have a Oriya and Hindi speaking majority

1.4 East Bengal to have a Muslim majority and Bengali speaking population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In Response to the ~~movement~~ partition, Swadeshi movement was launched in 1905 bengal.

(2) Success of Swadeshi

2.1 Widespread mass mobilization of people participating for the 1st time

2.2 Spread to Bombay (Tilak, Savarkar as the leaders), Punjab (Ajit Singh), Chennai (V.O.C. Pillai) and thus had tremendous support

2.3 Used Non Cooperation and Symbolic methods of protest i.e. picketing of shops, burning foreign clothes etc.

2.4 Participation by Women, Students, local workers like priests, washermen etc was commendable

2.5 Money mobilization for widespread continuation of the movement

2.6 National Programme for Education by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Congress in 1906 Meeting

③ Failure of the Swadeshi Movement

3.1 Communal tensions were seen in Bengal during 1908

3.2 Some sections of Muslims wanted East Bengal and Muslim league formed by Nawab Salimullah in 1906

3.3 Leaderless Movement with no unity or organisation

3.4 Arrest of Ghosh and deportation of Tilak led the further disorganisation

3.5 Surat Split, 1907 led to internal dissentions between Extremists and moderates of the Congress

The Government called off the split in 1911 and shifted capital to Delhi due to increased revolutionary activities which was an overall success for all parties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The organisation of States post independence was to be done very carefully and intelligently due to the Fragility of the Indian state post independence.

(1) Immediate Organisation of States

1.1 Integration of Princely States was the 1st challenge as the interests of of local people and the rulers was to be reconciled eg Travancore with Madras; Gwalior with Central Provinces

1.2 Linguistic basis was not chosen to mitigate possibility of regionalism and secession

1.3 Part A, B, C, D - 4 stage categorization was done by the leaders

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(2) Linguistic Reorganisation

2.1 Potti Sriramulu's death in 1953 led to the creation of Andhra Pradesh based on linguistic reasons

2.2 Subsequently further reorganisation was done by the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act to make 14 States and 6 UTs

2.3 Maharashtra Gujarat in 1960 due to economic reasons and language

2.4 Nagaland in 1963 to ensure peace and stability

2.5 Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh in 1966 to ensure peace and based on language

2.6 Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura in 1973 to ensure local tribal interests are met and no secession

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.7 Sikkim added in 1975 based on agreement with the Chogyal

2.8 Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh given status of the state in 1987 to ensure local interests are met

2.9 Chhattisgarh, ~~and~~ Jharkhand and Uttarakhand in 2000 to ensure local tribal, forest and environmental concerns are met

2.10 Telangana in 2014 due to economic development issues

2.11 J&K in 2019 for security purposes

Thus state reorganisation has been due to a variety of reasons such as secession movements, popular demands, administrative convenience etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

After the First World War, France and UK in the Paris Peace Conference decided to dictate the "terms of peace" to Germany and this was motivated primarily by personal greed based on Colonies etc

① Treaty of Versailles

1.1 Germany was to surrender its colonies in Asia and Africa which were taken by France and UK

1.2 Indemnity of ~ 6 Billion £ on Germany

1.3 Prohibited future unification of Germany and Austria.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.4 Limited strength of the Army at ~100,000 troops

1.5 Entirely blamed Germany for the whole War and thus humiliation

1.6 League of Nations made to mitigate the possibility of War in the Future but no US or USSR membership

1.7 Excluded Italy in sharing the 'spoils of War'

② Consequences of the Treaty of Versailles

2.1 Germany was humiliated and thus internally people wanted redemption

2.2 Italy saw emergence of Fascism under Mussolini which was the primary supporter of Nazi Germany

2.3 German expansion and Fascist

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ideology was allowed to breed by the UK and British due to their opposition to Russian Communists

2.4 No partnership with US or USSR in League of Nations made it a toothless organisation

2.5 Colonial enterprise in Africa was expanded much to the anger of both Italy and Germany

2.6 League of Nations failed to ensure that German Army is strengthened to ~800,000 people

Thus the Treaty of Versailles can be seen as the root cause of the emergence of World War II in 1939

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Domestic Violence in India is faced by ~ 45% of Women as per a survey by CSDS and is more common in rural areas than urban areas.

Domestic violence stems from the inherent patriarchal nature of society and thus requires a behavioural change at the societal level to ensure the ills of domestic violence are mitigated.

① Legal measures against Domestic Violence

1.1 It is an offence under the IPC with non bailable punishment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.2 Prevention of domestic violence against Women Act, 2006 makes it a criminal offence

1.3 Definition of assault is extended to family members of the husband

1.4 legal measures for compensation to the woman to ensure divorce is an option

1.5 Responsibility of parents of woman to support her in case of abuse

1.6 Swadar Greh scheme allows for such victims to temporarily recover

However legal measures are only a deterrent and subject to misuse. Thus positive change can be ushered in only at a societal level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Behavioral change in Society

2.1 Local Awareness programmes at Schools through movies, street plays etc.

2.2 Vilify such actions by using role models such as cricketers, politicians, movie stars.

2.3 Increased economic and reproductive rights and empowerment of women allows for lesser dominance of male

2.4 Nuclear Family mitigates possibility of Family members abuse

2.5 Men must change and realize equality as the standard

Thus behavioral change led as a Jan Andolan similar to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan can ensure a true solution to the problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The recent data released by the Census Comissioner based on Census 2011 and recent surveys shows a demographic transition in India

(1) Demographic Transition

1.1 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is now 2.18 and is less than Replacement Rate (2.1) in 14 States

1.2 Urban Areas have a TFR of 1.7 which is lesser than USA

1.3 'Minorities' such as Muslims have TFR of 2.4 in 2018

1.4 Increased life expectancy is now ~70 years

1.5 Lower Under 5 mortality Rate (U5MR) maternal mortality Rate (MMR) and

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Infant mortality rates have led to lower death rates.

This indicates a changing demographic trend of increasing 'dependent population' of 0-15 and 61 and above and reduced working population in the future.

(2) Implications of Demographic Transition

2.1 Increased Focus on geriatric care and issues of making old populace healthy and productive

2.2 North-South divide as North has younger people and higher TFR viz-a viz South

2.3 Increased Migration due to jobs etc. in South

2.4 Ensure present window of

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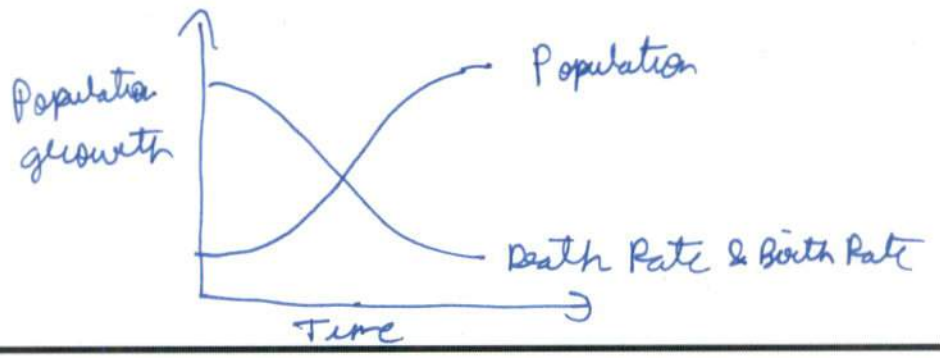
demographic dividend is utilized fully

2.5 Lower TFR means focus is the shift to increasing children in South and Urban areas

2.6 Ease pressure on Urban Centers and allow peri urban areas and rural areas to share burden of the population.

Thus India is following the Transition Curve of low death rate and will see a stagnation of population before 2100 according to UN Population Fund.



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18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed development refers to increasing the efficiency of Collection, usage, storage of water in the watershed area.

① Significance of Watershed Development

1.1 Recharges Ground Water which is a significant resource due to current crisis

1.2 Reduces intensity of floods as the watershed area absorbs excess

1.3 Biodiversity flourishes as lakes, ponds, forests are key elements of a healthy watershed area.

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(2) Reasons for limited success in Watershed Development

2.1 Apathy and lack of awareness of benefits especially among rural areas

2.2 Poor implementation of afforestation activities and Social Forestry

2.3 Poor monitoring of Water Bodies and their revival

2.4 Increased Industrilization has led to pollution and dumping of wastes that worsens the conditions

2.5 Poor development of local Check dams envisaged under MGNREGA

2.6 Community participation in monitoring improving and restoring was missing

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(3) Measures to improve Watershed Development

3.1 Recent Jal Shakti Abhiyan ensures a holistic means for Watershed development by increasing (1) rainwater harvesting; (2) Restoring local Water Bodies (3) Afforestation (4) Jan andolan to make people aware of the issues

3.2 Continuous monitoring is a must to ensure health of the surface and ground water is bettered with watershed development

3.3 Use of MGNREGA to build Check-dams and harvesting structures

Thus Watershed development ensures social development by access to Clean Water and human right to use water.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Industries have been traditionally dependent on raw materials to ensure efficiency of production and competitive costs of production

(I) Traditional link between Industry & Raw Material

1.1 Nature of Raw Material ie. low weight, heavy weight, weight losing, perishable etc determines the location of industry eg. Sugarcane is weight losing thus Sugar mills are close to production centers

1.2 Availability of Raw Material ie. if it is imported, industry is near

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the coast eg Petroleum refineries in India. If it is localized then industry is also restricted eg most iron and steel industries are in Chota Nagpur belt

(2) Change brought about by globalisation and Technology

2.1 Competitive labour advantage shifted entire industries to China and India regardless of raw material eg. electronics manufacture

2.2 Increased Digital technology has led to reduced dependence on raw material and increased dependence on Human Resource, Internet connections and market availability

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2.3 Transport became cheaper thus transport of raw material is not expensive eg. Japan has a thriving Steel industry despite no natural iron reserves

2.4 ~~Tech~~ New technological advances in production led to obsolescence of raw material eg 3D Printing using polymers

Thus globalization and technology are changing the basic nature of industry due to increased digitization along with easier access to raw materials.

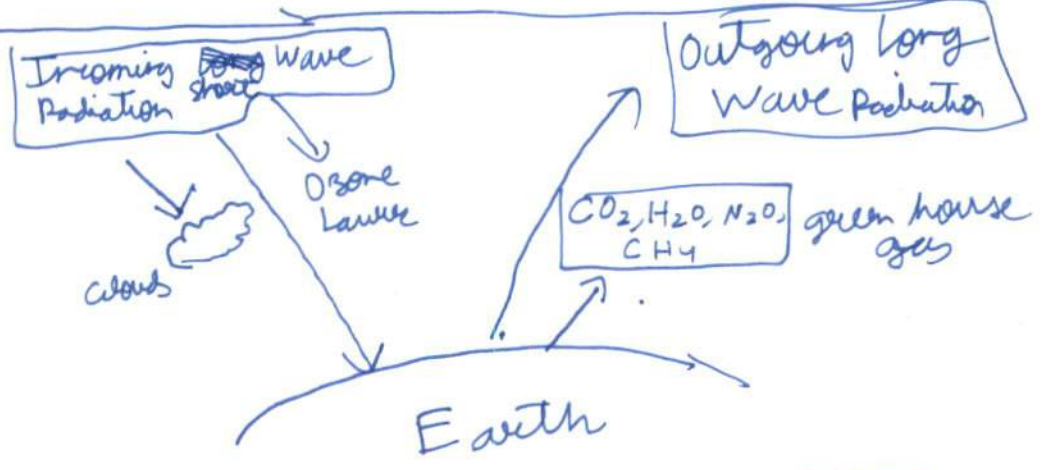
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Earth's heat Budget is an estimation of the heat absorbed and used on earth as a percentage of total recieved insolation.



Heat Budget of Earth

Incoming (100%)	Outgoing (~51%)
① Ozone Layer absorbs (~17%)	① Green house gases absorbe (20%)
② Reflected by Clouds (~30%)	② Into space (5%)
③ Absorbed by Earth (~51%)	③ Latent heat and Sensible heat (~25%)
④ Ionizes molecules (~5%)	

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Thus Green House Gases naturally keep the earth warm by absorbing the excess released heat as long wave radiation and keeps the temperature ideal for life to grow and flourish.

1. Rising Greenhouse Gas and the Heat Budget

1.1 Increased GHGs mean more heating of the atmosphere

1.2 It reduces the outgoing radiation and the latent heat of condensation thus affecting rainfall especially in the tropical areas

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1.3 Some greenhouse gases affect the ozone layer thus reducing the upper atmosphere protection from harmful UV rays

1.4 Thus more heat will be absorbed by the earth due to reduced Cloud Coverage along with lesser Ozone

1.5 more heat will be retained due to greenhouse effect

Thus the greenhouse effect can disturb the balance of the heat budget in a negative manner thus leading to increased heating of earth's atmosphere which will have a devastating impact on the health of humans & animals.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	ANIRUDDH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	627140
Center	ORN	Date	13/09/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI (National Institution for transforming India) Aayog was set up in 2015 to replace the erstwhile Planning Commission.

① Structure of NITI Aayog

1.1 Governing Council headed by the Prime Minister and all members of the states are the Chief Ministers and UT administrators

1.2 Team India Wing to ensure cooperative Federalism in the designing of policies

1.3 Consultancy Wing to Consult States

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professionally on their schemes to ensure efficiency.

1.4 Research Wing and Analysis Wing to ensure proper Data led and Research backed policy implementation

1.5 Secretariat headed by CEO

② Functions of NITI Aayog

2.1 Design Policies and suggest interventions to increase efficiency and productivity

2.2 State cooperation to promote cooperative Federalism

2.3 Repository of good governance practices and international standards

Thus NITI Aayog forms the theoretical policy formulation wing of the government which ensures effective governance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Fast Track Courts refer to special courts dedicated to take up cases for specific cause, however, they are subject to the Evidence Act, Criminal Procedure code (CPC) and Natural Justice.
eg POCSO Fast Track courts

There is a perdency of ~3.5 crore cases in the judiciary with ~3 crore in lower judiciary. Thus often several important cases such as rape issues, child abuse, criminalization of politics etc. which requisite quick justice are subjected to unnecessary delays thus necessitating Fast Track Courts

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① Advantages of Fast track Courts

1.1 Quick dispensation in time bound manner

1.2 Relevant issues which are time sensitive are addressed

1.3 Specialized courts ensure better practices due to regular nature

② Disadvantages of Fast Track Courts

2.1 Cause Further delay in pending cases as existing lower courts are designated as Fast track courts

2.2 Subject to CPC & evidence Act thus not really Fast

2.3 Appellate mechanism defeats the purpose

2.4 Can lead to ineffective or wrong judgements

Fast Track Courts should thus be supplementary and be activated along with other reforms eg. Filling Vacancies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

All Courts below the level of High Courts constitute the lower judiciary eg. Sessions Courts, District Court etc

① Challenges Faced by Lower judiciary

1.1 High pendency of ~3 Crore cases

1.2 High number of vacancies with ~25% positions vacant

1.3 Infrastructural issues as very low financial support from government

1.4 Quality of judges and judgements is questionable due to high rate of appeal

1.5 Time issue as average time of

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a case is more than 5 years

1.6 Rampant Corruption and a nexus between judges and lawyers

② Measures to Address

2.1 Amend Article 233 to reduce role of governor in appointment as it causes delay

2.2 Strengthen the State Public Service Commission role in ensuring appointment to address qualitative & quantitative issues

2.3 RTI should be applicable the lower judiciary

2.4 Some accountability either to executive or to high court

Lower judiciary reforms can lead to reduction of pendency by upto 75% cases as per Association of Democratic reforms study.

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The legislative process of formulation of laws involves the drafting individual or ministry and the bill is then passed to the house for discussion or referral to Committee.

Recently there has been a trend of direct passing of laws without scrutiny by the committee or the house due to majority of the ruling party with only ~18% bills referred to committee in the 17th Lok Sabha.

(1) Need for post legislative Scrutiny

1.1 Involves opposition party thus allows criticism and critique of the bill

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1.2 Committees allow for expert opinion and civilian participation thus ensuring expertise and consensus

1.3 Poorly drafted laws lead to clogging of judiciary

1.4 Administrative and Financial costs are associated with new laws

1.5 Democratic principles are based on discussion and consensus.

Thus Formalization of the process of post legislative scrutiny ensures adherence to truly democratic principles through stakeholder participation along with efficient laws that positively affect society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the digital technology that allows computers to perform functions that humans are capable of.

① AI and e-Governance

1.1 AI uses data analytic tools for data mining which can used for a variety of purposes :-

ⓐ Finding Tax irregularities by matching with expenses and PAN details

ⓑ Predicting Health issues and faster response

ⓒ Curb terrorism by flagging suspicious data

1.2 AI can utilize Machine learning to better implement processes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and increase efficiency :-

(a) Better logistical efficiency in transport storage etc of government goods, grains

(b) Better law and Order as AI can track people's online behaviour

(c) Better service delivery to the citizens as predictive modelling

eg. Sending Task Forces

1.3 AI can optimize internal government and G2G mechanisms

(a) Bhoomi portal saved ~1500 Cr ₹ of Karnataka government in waivers

(b) Better management of personnel and pensions

(c) Optimise interactions between Center and State & between ministries

Thus AI holds tremendous potential for performing governance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public grievance redressal methods are the backbone of service delivery accountability and ensure citizen feedback on services.

(1) Reforms in grievance redressal

1.1 Digitization of CPGRAMS to ensure ease of filing grievances

1.2 RTI allows for tracking the government with respect to action taken

1.3 Individual grievance filing mechanism, both digital and physical to facilitate ease of access is stipulated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Reasons For poor Effectiveness

2.1 Lack of awareness among the public

2.2 Lack of pro-active approach by the government

2.3 No punishment or deterrent to enforce action taken.

2.4 Attitude of the Civil Servants is arrogant, elitist and not citizen friendly

2.5 No real accountability in government

Thus the 2nd ARC report on "Citizen Centric Administration" suggested statutory backing of grievance redressal in a time bound manner along with direct pecuniary fine for erring official in case of non compliance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Trafficking in women & children is the 2nd most common international crime as per the UN office on Drugs and Crime. It is done for prostitution, begging, selling as bonded labour etc and the proceeds are often used for terrorism

(1) Factors that cause trafficking

1.1 Poverty and social discrimination against women leads to people 'selling' their daughters to traffickers

1.2 Poor awareness and education as people are tricked into trafficking at the promise of jobs

1.3 Poor law and order that cannot crack down effectively on the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

trafficking - kidnapping rescues

1.4 Black economy allows for such large scale cash transaction

② Steps taken to counter trafficking

2.1 Ujjawala scheme by Ministry of Women and Child development gives rehabilitation to victims of trafficking

2.2 special training of law and order officials to combat trafficking based on UNDP principle

2.3 Khoya-Paya Portal and PENCIL portal to detect the crime

2.4 Monitoring activities of terrorists digitally who are most often the financers of such operations

Such acts have tremendous social opportunity costs and thus lead to poor outcomes and thus need to be adequately addressed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector Borne diseases refer to any diseases transmitted by vectors such as malaria, typhoid, leptospirosis, dengue, Kyasanur Forest disease etc. which have been common recently

① Factors leading to increased prevalence

1.1 Increased urbanization has led to decreased area and increased interaction between Man-Animal eg. Monkeys, bats etc ∴ Nipah, KFD

1.2 Poor Health monitoring as the disease is only detected when it is already an epidemic eg Kerala flood caused leptospirosis last year

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.3 No preventive measures to prevent breeding of mosquitoes in lakes, etc

1.4 Poor practices such as uncovered drains, coolers, puddles etc which lead the mosquito breeding.

1.5 India is a sub-tropical country ideal for bacteria, fungi etc to grow

(2) Measures to address

2.1 National Vector disease control Programme under Health Ministry monitors and implements the preventive measures

2.2 Citizen Awareness and better local practices to mitigate effects

2.3 Public primary health centers should ensure early detection

2.4 Seasonal spraying of ponds etc to mitigate breeding of mosquitoes

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India-Indonesia relations go back to the colonial era due to common Dutch and British Factors. After the Non-Aligned movement, India and Indonesia have only recently revived relations due to common threats and opportunities

① Recent revival of relations

1.1 Coordination in military sphere as India was allowed the use the Sabang base of Indonesia

1.2 Better relations in diaspora linkage and tourism due to high number of Indian settlers in Indonesia

1.3 Common threat of China which.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

seeks to monopolise trade in the Indian Ocean Region.

1.4 RCEP under ASEAN has increased trade relevance

1.5 India supported Indonesia financially and with troops after recent tsunami and earthquake

1.6 Garuda military exercise shows diplomatic connections are that of trust and brotherhood

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India & Indonesia both seek to ensure a peaceful and secure Indian Ocean region to allow trade and increasing influence of China & USA is a potential threat to this reality.

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10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Nepal share a common porous border and the 1950 Friendship treaty and the Gujral Doctrine have laid the foundation of the ties between the two countries.

① Recent Barriers to positive relations

1.1 Economic Blockade imposed by India due to the ill treatment of Madhesis and Tharus who are ethnically closer to India and were not given due representation in new constitutional scheme

1.2 Thus earthquake aid, trade of oil, power etc was affected in 2015 which littered the relations

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1.3 Existing minor issues of arms smuggling across the border have become relevant again

1.4 Water sharing issues are also an issue for Kosi, Gandak etc

1.5 Increased patronage by China which allowed free access to Nepal to its ports is an issue for India.

Thus several attempts have been made to reset the ties with formal meetings between the foreign ministers in 2018 and announcement of a new credit line for development however, the relations are still subject to friction and thus requisite tactful diplomacy by India to regain the status of Nepal's primary partner

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11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups refer to any organised group of individuals, usually sharing a common interest, which directly or indirectly influence political process to further their interest.

Thus Interest groups are different as even though they also pursue a common interest, they do not attempt to directly involve themselves in political influence, pressure or coercion

eg. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce Industry (FICCI) is a pressure group and ActionAid is an interest group for tribal Women

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Thus interest groups are a subset of pressure groups as their activities do indirectly affect governance and thus they often share unofficial connections to pressure groups eg Vishva Hindu Parishad to RSS.

Methods of Pressure Groups to influence Policy

Legal

1. Media Campaign, 2. Research Campaign, 3. organize education programmes, 4. awareness drives, 5. newspaper articles, 6. lobbying, 7. public discontent; 8. Rallies 9. Public meetings

Illegal

1. Strikes in certain sectors; 2. Corruption by greasing palms of administrators; 3. Illicit political Funding to parties; 4. Use daughter interest groups to create mess

Thus Pressure groups use both legal and illegal methods to meet

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their goals.

eg ① All India Kisan Sabha has been regularly campaigning for higher MSP in crops by newspaper articles.

② Automaker industries use the threat of strikes to lower petrol tax

③ Many groups are linked to political parties which lead to promotion of caste, religion and identity politics

Pressure groups are not an evil in society as they ensure public interest is met but their activities must be regulated and transparent to ensure any political connections are known to increase voter awareness. Similarly this will also lead to less corruption

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12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Local self governance was given a constitutional mandate by the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Act which added Part IX ~~A~~ of the Constitution - Article 243A - 243ZD.

Traditionally the Urban and local rural bodies are envisaged as grassroots level bodies to ensure social justice and empowerment at the local level and people led governance however certain issues plague the institution

(1) Issues with Rural Bodies

1.1 Caste issues and caste panchayats

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

emerge as parallel institutions

1.2 Lack of capacity due to poor education

1.3 Issue of Sarpanch pati reduces role of women

② Issues Faced by Urban Bodies

2.1 Institutional mechanism places entire power in IAS officer "commissioner" while elected Mayor is powerless

2.2 Delay in declaring urban status

2.3 ~~Lack~~ Lack of capacity to determine and enforce property tax and local taxes eg parking, land use etc

③ Issues Common to both

3.1 Lack of devolution of Funds by State

3.2 Reduced Power devolution as per the 11th and 12th Schedule

3.3 Quality of Functionaries and number of

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functions is problematic

(4) Measures to address the issue

2nd ARC report on "Local governance" gives the following suggestions

4.1 Rural bodies should be given a pre determined share as per population and requirement

4.2 Urban bodies should be more well organised to allow public participation

4.3 Development Committee for Common urban-rural interests should be operationalized

4.4 Training and capacity building by the government

Thus these measures can ensure truly local self governance and thus a participatory and people-led model of governance

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13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019 was passed recently and it is said to weaken the institution of RTI as a whole.

① Amendments by the Act

1.1 Allows Center to fix the tenure of the Information Commissioners

1.2 The CIC and ICs will no longer have equal status as ~~Supt~~ Chief Election commissioners and EC respectively

1.3 Center can determine Salary and Conditions of Service of both Central and State ICs

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② Implications of the Amendment

2.1 It reduces the status of Right to information for the public as status of CIC and IC has been reduced

2.2 Implies that right to vote and right to information are not equal despite supreme Court upholding the equality

2.3 Centre will appoint its "own representatives" and thus they will not function independently

2.4 No security of tenure disrupts independence as centre can remove CIC or IC if they out against the government

2.5 Issue of politicization of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Information Commission which may be used to target other political parties or honest officers exposing government malpractice

2.6 Against Cooperative Federalism as centre has usurped the state's prerogative with respect to RTI

However, it must be noted that Central power is still subject to public scrutiny and the amendment only 'allows' centre to make such changes and not activate them immediately.

Thus the RTI amendment creates a potential for misuse and reducing authority of CIC & ICs but ~~does~~ does not so directly.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation in India is governed by Article 82 and 171 of the Constitution which lay down the process and rule for delimitation.

① Process of delimitation

1.1 For Central elections all state must be divided into constituencies with each states population to number of constituency ratio being same

1.2 Internally within the state the ratio of people per constituency should be same

1.3 This ensures equality of the vote of all citizens and equitable distribution of seats to states

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1.4 Article 82 also allows the formation of a delimitation Commission after each census to delimit the constituencies and such decision to be final.

(2) ~~42nd Const~~ Issues regarding delimitation

2.1 1970s saw protests by southern states to freeze delimitation as it incentivized lack of family planning

2.2 Thus 42nd Constitutional Amendment froze the state wise distribution of seats as per 1971 Census

2.3 86th Constitutional amendment Act readjusted the intra state distribution and SC/ST seats but state allocation remains as per 1971 census till 2026.

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③ Potential Issues now for 2026

3.1 Change in demography has led the lack of 1 person 1 Vote as some Constituencies differ by 2000% population differential.

3.2 Increased absolute number of people will requisite total increase in seats which may dilute work of parliament

3.3 Overall Southern States may have to suffer despite successful family planning

Thus, the impending exercise of delimitation is very important as it must reconcile needs of southern states with the principle of universal franchise and equal vote.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Self Help groups are any voluntary organizations, mostly of women, that come together to build social capital.

1) Role and Funtions of SHGs

1.1 Incentivize savers among the members and others

1.2 Provide alternative methods of non farm employment

1.3 Offer Credit to help capacity and capital building

1.4 Act as Conduits of formalized banking system for rural area

1.5 Area strong local pressure group that influences politics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus SHGs have been effective vehicle of rural development as per a NABARD survey that quantified performance of SHGs

① Increased Saving of SHG household by ~ 72%.

② Use of loans for consumption expenditure reduced by 25%.

③ Capital building and confidence among women due to economic independence

② Issues Faced by SHG

2nd ARC report on "Social Capital" gives the following issues:-

2.1 Not self sufficient and dependent on government support

2.2 Steeped in local caste politics and do not allow

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

women of lower castes to join

2.3 Mindless mushrooming of SHGs to get benefits

2.4 Government has seen SHG as a cure-all and given them additional duties of scheme implementation etc thus deviating from traditional saving nature

2.5 Not modernised with latest technology

(3) Recommendations to address the issues as per 2nd ARC - "Social Capital"

3.1 Democratic internal functioning

3.2 Capacity building and training

3.3 Kudumbashree - Kerala model of institutions recommended

3.4 Increased focus on core duties of save and lend

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission has achieved its primary target of construction of toilets in more than 90% of rural areas and has increased coverage of urban community toilets also.

① Need to focus on other facets of Clean India

1.1 Construction of toilets needs to be supplemented with maintenance and regular use by behaviour change

1.2 Local Waste Water treatment is a serious issue that is the next focus of Swachh Bharat as per the Ministry of Urban Affairs

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(2) Waste Treatment and Reuse

2.1 Sewage Waste is a major issue as only ~ 23% is treated and the rest is dumped into rivers or on the streets in overflowing drains

2.2 In rural areas this problem will emerge once use of Toilets is regularized

2.3 This creates the social issue of Manual Scavengers who are of the lower Caste and have to manually clean the sewage pipes

2.4 Thus the ODF + protocol which focuses on regular maintenance of toilets and the ODF ++ protocol which requisites 100% waste water

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treatment need to be addressed

2.5 This will also lead to increased use of reused water and thus save water use

2.6 Greywater ie. Bath and kitchen wastewater will be addressed by Jal Shakti Abhiyan ~~to~~ and Blackwater (Sewage waste) can be treated by Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Thus the new redirection to the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan will lead to clean rivers, drains and a healthier and disease free environment.

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17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush is a scheme by the Health Ministry to ensure universal immunization of all pregnant mothers and children aged 0-2 years of 7 diseases such as Hepatitis, Tetanus, Pertussis, Measels etc

It has led to increase in the coverage to 67% and growth rate of yearly increase rose 7 fold from 1% to 7%.

① Challenges Faced by Mission Indradhanush

1.1 Monitoring of vaccination by the local Center on health leads to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

India is rapidly transforming its demographic structure as per the latest UN Population Fund report with Total Fertility Rate of 2.18 which implies lack of additional labour in the future.

① Importance of Skilling

1.1 Limited Window of opportunity to develop and make full use of the demographic dividend

1.2 New Economic structure requires shift toward digital technologies and reskilling of existing workforce

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is also equally important.

1.3 With the global shift towards Artificial Intelligence and Robotics many labour intensive jobs will be replaced thus necessitating a rapid shift in skilling priorities

1.4 Increased Older population will represent more 'dependency' in the population thus a higher productivity will be required from the workforce

1.5 Vocational and accredited skilling is required to create a globally portable Workforce

(2) Skill India and its Success

2.1 It has been a massive failure and

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has not achieved even 10% of its target of 400 million people by 2022

2.2 Sector skill Councils have failed and found to be funnelling government money

2.3 National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has low adoption rate

2.4 Quality Council of India (QCI) has not successfully ensured better skilling

2.5 ITIs have Failed to provide relevant skills

2.6 Recent PLFS survey shows unemployment rate of 6.1%, highest in 45 years

Thus skilling is the need of the hour and must be done effectively to ensure a bright future for the country

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India has recently created a dedicated Indo pacific division in the ministry of External Affairs.

(1) Reasons for such a move

1.1 Increased Global Focus on the Indian ocean region as USA has also created a similar division

1.2 Increased economic significance of the region for India due to trade routes, & focus on blue economy etc.

1.3 Increased role of China in the region which has set up ports

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in Sri Lanka, Djibouti etc

1.4 Economic Significance due to presence of poly metallic Nodules, Fisheries potential and Oil and gas

1.5 Safeguard the 7500 km Coastline from terrorist attacks and other security threats

(2) Challenge For India in the Region

2.1 Geopolitical challenges

- China influence due to debt-trap diplomacy in the area with threat to Sri Lanka, Maldives etc
- Role of US, UK etc with Chagos, Diego garcia gaining relevance
- Ensuring Pakistan activities are regulated
- Many Choke points for trade

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2.2 Economic Challenges

- Iran Chabahar port connection needs to be maintained
- Resource rich region and thus must be secured
- Reduce Piracy in the region to safeguard trade routes

2.3 Cultural Challenges

- Project Mausam to reinvigorate ties with old partner

2.4 Security Challenges

- Terrorism in Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghan raise security threat

Thus India has adequately addressed the Indo-Pacific challenges by setting up a dedicated division for more focus.

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20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a political, cultural, economic and military grouping of 7 regional partners of Central and South Asia.

Recent Bishkek Declaration of 2019 meet saw emergence of certain internal conflicts that require attention

① India accused Pakistan indirectly of State sponsored terrorism

② China-India differences arose due the refusal of India the sign the declaration on the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Belt and Road Initiative.

(3) Russia supports India in the SCO only to counterbalance China's support to Pakistan.

Thus such geopolitical calculations have been a hindrance in the effective functioning of the SCO as a multilateral security and economic partnership with Central-Asian countries at its center focus.

(D) Potential of SCO for India

1.) SCO is an ideal platform to increase its links with Central Asia in a holistic manner - Cultural, economic, security and political.

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1.2 Culturally bollywood influence, medical tourism etc may be used to build ties

1.3 Economically high reserves of Oil, Natural Gas and Uranium in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan can solve energy security issues

1.4 Security wise, it is an ideal place to have air bases or support infrastructure to launch a 2-front attack on Pakistan or China in case of War.

1.5 Politically the 5 nations represent votes in the UN

Thus India must rise above its short term goals and use SCO to pursue long term interests.